

Catches Up in Poll

New Campaign Tactics Aid Mitterrand's Image

By Alan Tillier

PARIS, May 17 (IHT).—François Mitterrand changed tactics abruptly this week in his effort to come from behind and win the French presidency.

The changes were dictated by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's lead in the polls last weekend and the impression that the center-right candidate had emerged as the

victor over his Socialist-Communist opponent in the important TV debate of May 10.

A snap poll of 400 viewers giving Mr. Giscard d'Estaing the edge angered Mr. Mitterrand to the point that he lodged a legal complaint against the pollsters' "non-scientific" methods.

Pique Not Enough

He knew, however, that more than pique and legal action were needed to reverse the swing. Along with his campaign managers, he decided on three main lines of action and by mid-week they had seemingly paid off. Mr. Mitterrand had caught up in the poll yesterday in Le Figaro (a L'Aurore poll today still showed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing ahead, 51-49).

Mr. Mitterrand's tactics this week consisted of a "new" television style, stepped-up invective before mass audiences and, at grass-roots level, an effort to get out the vote by thousands of local politicians and supporters.

Some of Mr. Mitterrand's supporters had wept after the disappointing first-round results. This week, there was guarded optimism that the new tactics could just make the difference.

The advice for TV came from a veteran broadcaster, Maurice Seveno, who looks after the "technical" side of presentation and the onetime revolutionary, Régis Debray, who advises on the political content and what is called *sensibilité*.

'Ideally Shy'

For one TV appearance, Mr. Mitterrand chose to appear with a well-known writer (a clever move in France) and with his wife, Danielle, who got good reviews in the provinces. A Bordeaux daily called her "ideally shy." And he engaged in low-key but frank dialogue with another veteran broadcaster, Joseph Fauriol, whose popularity was boosted by his stand for a freer state-TV.

Mr. Mitterrand's performances on the screen were designed to win over those Gaullists who cannot stomach Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

When Mr. Mitterrand admitted that he had "raised the tone" of the campaign, he meant his style on the road. He used constantly the form of public rally to whip his supporters, from Marseilles to Nancy, into a frenzy where he had them shouting "We have won, we have won."

But it will be perhaps the third tactic which will prove most effective. The machines of the Socialist and Communist parties have been turned on full. Three thousand political meetings have been organized in eight days.

Door-knocking is against French habits, so campaign workers have stepped up the number of meetings in factories, marketplaces and cafes.

The bulk of the voters they seek are Gaullists. Mr. Mitterrand himself has spent up to five hours a day preparing and delivering his "patriotic" TV addresses. Campaign staff members proudly chalk up each Resistance hero who switches sides.

France Expels 2 Polish Diplomats On Spy Charge

PARIS, May 17 (Reuters).—France today expelled two Polish diplomats who were apprehended by counter-espionage agents while apparently trying to recruit a French spy.

The diplomats were arrested yesterday on a Paris-Nice express train as they were about to make a \$2,000 recruitment payment to a French agent, sources said.

The sources, close to the French counter-espionage service, identified the diplomats as Henryk Bosak, counselor at the Polish delegation to the UN in Geneva, and Josef Medrzycki, an embassy counselor also based in Geneva.

The two diplomats were escorted back to Paris and questioned at counter-espionage headquarters. Then they were put aboard a Geneva-bound plane today, the sources said.

Years Add Up In French Vote

PARIS, May 17 (Reuters).—Socialist François Mitterrand, 57, has one unshakable advantage over conservative Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, 48, in the presidential election Sunday.

French electoral practice holds that, in the event each candidate receives exactly the same number of votes, the older man wins.

Giscard Runs Scared, Sees New Election

PARIS, May 17 (WP).—If pretty girls could make the difference in France's close presidential runoff election, then Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is sure to be elected Sunday.

But at a rally of 100,000 yesterday, which revealed that which the left put on for François Mitterrand only two weeks ago, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was running scared despite his assertion "We must win—and we will win."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing warned voters that, if Mr. Mitterrand won, they would face new legislative elections almost immediately. Despite the fighting tone of his speech, the evening was something of a social gathering for the privileged, judging from the young girls in expensive, well-cut blue jeans.

Sartorial Note

A Cardin scarf, a handbag from Hermès—recognizable by a special clasp—a discreet row of pearls over a cashmere sweater were the dominant sartorial note for the ladies.

For the younger men, gray flannel trousers and navy blue blazers were the uniform of the day when they were not wearing sweaters and slacks.

It was the kind of well-heeled crowd that kept its jackets on despite the heat inside the exposition hall on the outskirts of Paris at the Porte de Versailles.

Despite Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's slogan "Change without risk," the rally was designed to close all ranks behind his name, an enterprise which is proving difficult in the light of continuing resistance from a small, but potentially crucial, number of Gaullists.

The thousands of provincial French people who had arrived by three special trains from as far away as Toulon and Toulouse in the south and in more than 600 chartered buses were treated to the sight of a long list of politicians from the outgoing government.

Present were Premier Pierre Messmer; the now eliminated candidate Jean Royer, champion of moral purity and the small shopkeepers; Interior Minister Jacques Chirac; ephemeral candidate Edgar Faure, the speaker of the National Assembly, as well as a half dozen Gaullist ministers.

The finance minister's hour-long speech was frequently interrupted by the crowd either chanting "Giscard, Giscard, Giscard" or booing and hissing the names of Mr. Mitterrand, Communist leader Georges Marchais or Georges Seguy, the union leader.

New Delhi Says Railroad Getting Back to Normal

NEW DELHI, May 17 (NXT).—The government said today that rail traffic in the country was "fast returning to normalcy" as more workers who had been on strike since May 8 went back to work.

However, thousands of railroad workers remained in jail, and leaders of opposition parties that have supported the strike pressed for a negotiated settlement. They have sought the intervention of President V. V. Giri, who was reported to have told Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to open negotiations with the leaders of the railroad workers.

"If the strike ends in failure, it will leave a trail of bitterness and anger," he was reported to have told her.

Mrs. Gandhi has not responded so far, nor has she agreed to see the opposition party leaders, who have been trying to meet with her since yesterday.

The Action Committee of Rail Workers, which is spearheading the strike, denied the government assertion that rail workers were returning to their jobs.



Workman cleaning up bullet-pocked wall near a classroom in the Maalet school.

Bonn Says Leftist Activists Found Within Military Forces

BONN, May 17 (AP).—The West German armed forces have discovered a number of Communist activists within their ranks, the government disclosed yesterday.

In reply to a query from the opposition Christian Democratic

party in parliament, the government said the problem could widen in future.

It said the Bundeswehr, the armed forces, had uncovered 90 Communist-directed groups among the troops since 1971, the majority since 1973.

The government said that, through April, 1974, a total of 192 soldiers and a Defense Department worker had been found to be members of leftist extremist groups.

Splinter Groups

Of these, 128 belonged to the German Communist party and the Socialist German Workers Youth, the government said.

These are splinter groups or, as the government put it, "mostly youthful members operating outside and well to the left of the orthodox Communist party."

Three officers and noncommissioned officers were among those found to belong to such groups, a government announcement said. It added that "a cell" of leftist extremists had been discovered and dissolved in Hannover.

The group consisted of 12 Bundeswehr members organized by the Marxist youth arm. The disclosure of Communist attempts to organize within the Bundeswehr followed the discovery that former Chancellor Willy Brandt's personal aide, Guenter Guillaume, was an East German spy. Mr. Brandt resigned as a result.

Guillaume has been identified as an officer of the East German Army.

Intensified Unchanged

The government statement said that espionage against the Bundeswehr and the defense establishment of West Germany continued unchanged. It was described as "unchanged in its intensity."

There was no evidence, however, that sabotage against Bundeswehr installations and property was connected to the Communist groups, the government added.

It pledged that energetic efforts to eliminate Communist groups within the Bundeswehr will be continued.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the former interior minister who was in charge of internal security and who is the new foreign minister, has said that Bonn will be more cautious concerning the work of the spy scandal in the chancellery.

Full details of what Guillaume did or did not do and what he was able to find out have not yet been made public. He is under arrest and an investigation of his activities is continuing.

An Initiative By Kissinger In Mideast

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Mr. Kissinger had intended to go directly to Cairo from Damascus late tomorrow. He intended to talk to President Anwar Sadat and then head for home by way of Bonn and London, arriving in Washington Sunday night.

A senior U.S. official had said Mr. Kissinger would be unable to work out a full disengagement agreement between Israel and Syria this weekend. He apparently planned to step away from the area for several weeks, leaving aides behind to keep negotiations going.

The return here tomorrow night apparently sets back Mr. Kissinger's timetable.

Spokesman Robert Anderson declined to specify the proposals Mr. Kissinger had made to the Israeli team. All he would say was that "There were some American ideas discussed on the question of disengagement between Syrian and Israeli forces."

More Than Mediator

Until now, Mr. Kissinger's role was represented as that of a mediator, trying to find common ground between Syrian and Israeli positions. He was known to be advising each side what the other would not accept, but otherwise leaving it to the parties to take the initiative.

The senior official said Mr. Kissinger was now "a little freer" with his own ideas since the gap has narrowed considerably.

Israel is reluctant to yield control of three strategic hills to a UN force. Observers speculated that Mr. Kissinger might be offering assurance that the Israeli settlements overlooked from the hills would be protected.

3 Bombs Kill 25 in Dublin

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have had to endure so much suffering and death in recent years, can appreciate fully the tragedy of those who have been struck down and the grief of those who have been bereaved or injured in your own capital."

Car-bombing is one of the main tactics of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army, The IRA, a Catholic-based guerrilla movement, is fighting to oust the British from the northern province and unite it with the Irish Republic.

Both the Provisionals and Northern Ireland's para-military Protestant Ulster Defense Association denied responsibility for the attacks.

"The Irish Republican Army utterly condemns the vile murders and bombings in Dublin and Monaghan," said a statement issued by the Provisionals in Belfast.

"Needless to say," it added, "no branch of the republican movement was involved."

A UDA spokesman said in Belfast: "We had absolutely nothing whatsoever to do with the bombings down south."

So far, at least 1,021 persons have been slain in Northern Ireland. Today's carnage raised the death toll in the republic to at least 44.

Strike in Ulster

BELFAST, May 17 (AP).—A strike by militant Protestants throughout Northern Ireland threatened a complete shutdown of all electricity supplies.

It was the third day of an industrial tie-up that has closed major engineering, textile, aircraft and shipbuilding companies. The strikers allowed only essential services such as food and drug stores, banks, dairies, farming and public transportation to function.

The strike was called by hard-line Protestants to protest British government efforts to bring mainly Protestant Northern Ireland closer to the predominantly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

Tension mounted when a skeleton staff engaged on maintenance work at power stations walked out, cutting fuel supplies to the coal-powered generators. Earlier, supply cuts imposed four-hour blackouts throughout the province.

On Renegotiation of Membership

Britain Sends Envoys to Argue EEC Case

LONDON, May 17 (AP).—Britain has quietly dispatched diplomats to Common Market capitals with orders to soften resistance against the Labor government's bid for better membership terms.

The aim of the unannounced exercise is to ease Foreign Secretary James Callaghan's task when he formally presents Britain's case for a fundamental renegotiation on June 4.

The Foreign Office refused to reveal the names of the officials visiting the capitals of the eight community nations which, thus far, have shown little enthusiasm for reexamining their rules to help Britain.

But officials acknowledged they are senior men led by a Foreign Office under secretary, Michael Butler.

Essentially, Mr. Callaghan will be presenting new ideas and plans to bring about:

• Changes in the community's agricultural policy. Britain wants its low-cost suppliers outside Europe to be given equal access to the British market. France, which benefits most from the present system, opposes any change.

• Fairer methods of financing the community budget. The British expect that they soon will be paying more than 20 percent of the total. They think that is too much by several hundred million pounds yearly.

"We are not asking for charity," Mr. Callaghan has told the community. "We seek a fair deal." But the French, again, and the Italians, who pay in less than they take out, are sure to resist.

• Abandonment of the community's aims of forming a complete economic and monetary union by 1980. The British argue that Europe's money troubles can be settled only in the framework of a global system. And they want

the community to drop all rules that serve to restrict the free flow of world trade.

• Restoring the right of the British Parliament to veto any decisions, rules or laws adopted by the community.

• An agreement giving members rights to limit the movement of capital. Only thus, in Mr. Callaghan's view, can Britain guard its balance of payments position, its desire for full employment and its bonds with Commonwealth nations.

Mr. Callaghan has private sought to assure Britain's part that his aim is to renegotiate order to keep Britain in, not Britain out of the community.

Right-wing rebel Enoch Powell has offered to end his feud with the Conservative leadership and support the party in the next election, it was disclosed today.

Mr. Powell's unexpected move became known with the advance circulation of a speech he will make tomorrow to a group of Conservatives here.

In the speech, Mr. Powell contends that he has been proven right in several key policy areas, including his opposition to immigration by blacks.

His offer is being made amid renewed speculation that Labor Prime Minister Harold Wilson may call an election as soon as June 13, but more likely in September or October.

Early Election Possible

Election speculation was fanned by the defeat of Mr. Wilson's minority government in a committee yesterday on an industrial relations bill.

Mr. Powell, although still regarded as a potent vote-getter, is unlikely to be welcomed back easily by Conservative leader Edward Heath and his colleagues because he might emerge as a rival for the leadership if party fortunes do not improve.

Mr. Powell broke with the party before the Feb. 28 election when he advised his right-wing supporters to vote Labor because of the Labor party's pledge to renegotiate the terms of British entry into the Common Market.

He gave up his seat in Parliament refusing to run as a Conservative candidate.

Speeches he made in the campaign were considered a far cry from the Conservative's several key seats that might cost Mr. Heath the election.

A series of previous disagreements between Mr. Powell and the Conservatives began with his demand for "curbs on migration" in 1963.

Strike Wave Enters 2d Day In Denmark

COPENHAGEN, May 17 (IHT).—Denmark found itself without essential services as many thousands of workers staged strikes for the second consecutive day to protest new tax provisions.

Postal deliveries were canceled or delayed, garbage piled up the streets of the capital, fuel delivery men walked making gasoline shortages almost certain this weekend.

The number of strikers, put at somewhat less than 200,000 who failed to report work yesterday and work resided at several shipyards and in this morning.

Large factories remain closed amid reports that some of the strikes would continue the weekend. Printers refused to print newspapers identical with the parties backing higher taxes on cars, houses, appliances, liquor and cigars.

Weeklong Battle

The tax measures were proved by the Folketing Wednesday night after a weeklong bitter battle which threatened to topple the minority government of Premier Poul Hart.

Mr. Hartling narrowly averted defeat and the necessity for elections by winning the minute support of the anti-Union Progress party in exchange for concessions on housing and economic policy.

The protests of the last days seem to have been directed against a new right-center parliamentary alliance that emerged from the crisis.

Several strike leaders condemned the compromise which allowed the passage of a tax bill, expressing anger at the government's move.

Progress party leader Mogens Glistrup appeared to be as an equal partner by a non-Socialist parties.

Meanwhile, the state's new office announced it was seeking an indictment against Mr. Glistrup for alleged tax evasion and other crimes.

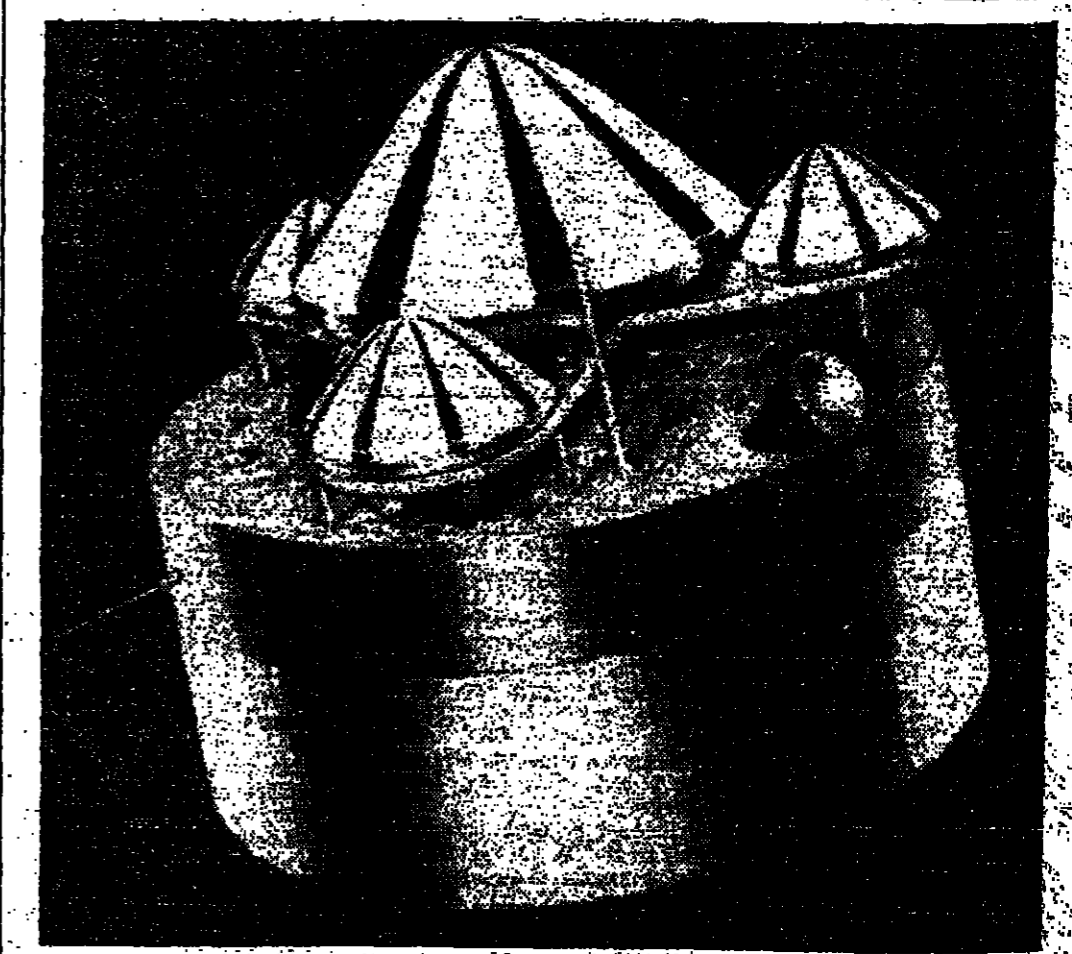
Ceiling on U.S. Debt Put at \$495 Billion

WASHINGTON, May 17 (IHT).—The House Ways and Means Committee approved a \$495-billion increase in the federal debt ceiling to nearly \$1 billion through March 31, 1975.

The present debt ceiling of \$1 billion expires on June 30. The Treasury Department was a \$2.3-billion increase in the ceiling to \$595 billion the June 30, 1975.

China Air Cargo to Japan

TOKYO, May 17 (AP).—The first cargo plane from China to Japan arrived today from Shanghai carrying 1 1/2 tons of live eels.



VENUS PROBE—Drawing of multi-probe, space craft which will be used for study of Venus atmosphere beginning in 1978. The program will be carried out by a separately launched craft, the one above and an orbiter, carrying out a large atmospheric probe and three smaller ones. The large one will descend through the Venus atmosphere to an altitude of about 25 miles, where it will jettison the parachute and free-fall to the planet's surface. The smaller probes will sample Venus weather at locations 5,000 miles apart. Mission ends when they hit the surface.

Portugal Sets Talks With Guinea Rebels

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exercise wide influence in the textile union.

Portugal's first legal edition of the Communist daily *Avante* (Forward) appeared in Lisbon today after 48 years underground. The four-page paper was printed and distributed by the publishers of *O Seculo*, a traditional conservative newspaper.

Leaders of the textile union, meanwhile, considered calling out all of its 200,000 members. An estimated 15,000 workers in the wool industry already were off the job.

The Textile and Wool Union reported that its workers were on strike at the Seda Avis and Cilda factories in the northern textile manufacturing center of Oporto. At least 4,000 were believed to be idle.

In Mozambique, more than 10,000 dock and rail workers were reported out on strike.

In Lisbon, 15,000 members of the National Federation of Wool

Industries were on strike. At Lisbon's giant shipyards on the Tagus Estuary, more than 10,000 stayed away from shifts for the second day.

Thousands of communists in the Lisbon area rode buses and trains free as conductors refused fares for the second day. They are seeking improved working conditions.

The Lisvase workers want a 40-hour week, a minimum wage of \$206 a month and sick and health benefits. They also asked that cafeteria workers, now earning \$144 be raised to the minimum of \$208. The average per capita income in Portugal last year was \$950.

Yugoslav Parliament Re-Elects Premier

BELGRADE, May 17 (UPI).—The Yugoslav parliament today elected Djindjic to a second four-year term as premier and retained Milos Milosevic as foreign minister and Gen. Nikola Lubic as defense minister.

Government officials said that President Tios decision to keep the same ministers in office was a move to ensure continuity. The country has just enacted a new constitution and elected a parliament consisting mostly of newcomers. Yesterday.

Talks in Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, May 17 (Reuters).—Leaders of the Mozambique Liberation Front today began discussions with representatives of the Lisbon government on ways of finding a political solution to end the war in Mozambique.

It was the first contact between the new Portuguese government and the "freedom fighters," who have kept more than 65,000 Portuguese troops tied down in military operations in the Portuguese East African territory for more than a decade.

Dutch to Try 2 Arabs In Airliner Hijacking

HAARLEM, the Netherlands, May 17 (Reuters).—Two young Arabs alleged to have hijacked a British airliner to Schiphol Airport will stand trial here on May 20, it was announced today.

Haarlem Public Prosecutor J.J. Breidius told reporters that the two men would be charged with hijacking an aircraft, possession of weapons and threatening the plane's copilot.

Handwritten text in Arabic script at the bottom of the page.

by One-Vote Margin

Senate Compromise Leaves Busing Decision Up to Courts

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI).—A one-vote margin, the Senate yesterday approved a compromise amendment to a provision of the long-battling anti-busing bill, leaving the final decision on busing to the courts.

The compromise amendment to the anti-busing bill, which was passed by a one-vote margin, was introduced by Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., and Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., after a series of amendments indicating that neither side was willing to budge on the anti-busing issue in the Senate.

The vote, which came a day before the 30th anniversary of the Supreme Court's historic ruling against "separate but equal" school systems, apparently completed action on the controversial busing issue.

The final version of whatever anti-busing language emerges as part of the education bill will be decided by the Supreme Court, which has the authority to decide whether the law is constitutional.

Sen. Scott said the Senate's action, probably late Monday, on the pending bill.

In approving its version of the education bill earlier this year, the House, by a vote of 283 to 117, adopted a much stronger provision prohibiting federal courts from ordering long-distance busing.

Neither side seemed pleased by the Senate action. Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., said the Scott-Mansfield compromise weakened the anti-busing language.

"I'm not as concerned about the legal effects as I am the practical effect," a civil rights lobbyist said after the vote. "The practical effect is to stiffen resistance to desegregation."

5. Weighs Price Rollback Oil, Cites Soaring Profits

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI).—Federal Energy Administrator said yesterday it had "a belief" that soaring prices of international oil could be pushed upward by artificially high prices charged to U.S. buyers of crude oil.

The result, the agency is considering price rollbacks retroactive to October 1973, on about 30 percent of all oil used in the United States, William Walker, agency's general counsel, said.

though he refused to give any details on the amount of the rollbacks, Mr. Walker said that they would be "very significant" and would be passed along to the consumer.

Walker said the agency's evidence indicates that the price of oil has risen sharply since the summer of 1973, and that the price of oil is now higher than it was in 1973.

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NO BAR TO ADVANCEMENT—Nine capped and gowned inmates of New York's Manhattan House of Detention (the Tombs) receiving their high school diplomas on Thursday after passing New York State High School equivalency examinations.

A Donald Nixon Friendship Figures in Trial

LOS ANGELES, May 17 (UPI).

Robert Maheu, former manager of the Howard Hughes holdings in Las Vegas, told a federal court jury yesterday that he had received a White House request to break up a friendship between a man who worked for him and Donald Nixon, the President's brother.

"We had been requested by the White House to break up the friendship between (John) Maheu and Donald Nixon," Mr. Maheu testified, while giving evidence in support of his claim for \$17.3 million in defamation damages against Mr. Hughes's holding company, Summa Corp.

Mr. Maheu said that the two men had been traveling together, with Mr. Maheu identifying himself as a close associate of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Nixon, letting it be known he was a brother of the President.

Sensitive Point

Earlier Mr. Maheu told in detail of his assignment in 1960 from Mr. Hughes to prevent the publication of details of Mr. Hughes's loan of \$200,000 to Donald Nixon.

Mr. Maheu did not go so far in his testimony yesterday as he went in his depositions before the trial. Then he said that it was Charles (Bebe) Rebozo who had told Richard Danner, a Hughes employee, that Donald Nixon and Mr. Maheu should be kept apart.

It was Mr. Danner who carried \$100,000 in \$100 bills to Mr. Rebozo from Mr. Hughes, a matter which has been under investigation by various federal agencies for more than a year.

Mr. Maheu said that it was Mr. Maheu's refusal to follow orders that he stay away from Donald Nixon that caused Mr. Maheu to demand Mr. Maheu's resignation in September, 1969.

Mr. Maheu had worked on the payroll of Robert A. Maheu Associates, the witness said, in 1969, when he was paid \$100,000 in \$100 bills.

Mr. Hughes opposed nuclear weapons testing in the Nevada testing range and used Mr. Maheu—as well as Mr. Maheu and others employed by him—to further this opposition.

Mr. Maheu said that Mr. Hughes felt that since his corporation had contracts he could ill afford to be exposed as using nuclear and anti-nuclear groups to support his anti-nuclear-testing campaign.

In 1968, Mr. Maheu testified, he found that Mr. Maheu had been talking to others of his closeness to Mr. Hughes, contrary to their arrangement.

Mr. Maheu wanted to dismiss Mr. Maheu, he testified, and showed a memorandum to him from Mr. Hughes which was dated March 16, 1968, which said, in part: "I urge you not to fire Mr. Maheu until we discuss him further."

In 1969, after the White House request was made through Mr. Rebozo that Mr. Maheu and Donald Nixon be kept apart, Mr. Maheu testified, he assigned one of his own Maheu Associates em-

ployees, Dean Elson, formerly the

agent in charge of the FBI office at Las Vegas, to keep track of Mr. Maheu.

Mr. Maheu said that Mr. Elson found in September, 1969, that Mr. Maheu and Donald Nixon were

meeting secretly at the Santa Ana, Calif., airport.

Mr. Maheu said that Mr. Hughes attempted to get Mr. Maheu to rehire Mr. Maheu. Mr. Maheu said he refused.

On another front in a developing international controversy over transatlantic youth fares, travel agents here reported extensive confusion over a method being used by some young people to fly cheaply to Europe.

They are buying youth-fare tickets to Europe that are nominally issued from Canada with an intermediate stop in New York, but using only the New York-to-Europe part of the tickets.

The CAB ordered an end to transatlantic youth fares in this country on Jan. 1.

Sales in New York

Some Americans aged 15 through 23 have been traveling to Montreal or Toronto to board Europe-bound flights to save money.

But some travel agents have recently been selling Canadian youth-fare tickets here.

They have been issuing tickets

that the discussion contained only a few passing and collateral references to Watergate which are not substantive.

The transcript opens with Mr. Haldeman apparently warning of the risks of postponing Mr. Mitchell's resignation.

"Well, there is another facet," Mr. Haldeman stated. "The longer you wait, the more risk each hour brings. You run the risk of more stuff, valid or invalid, surfacing on the Watergate caper-type of thing."

The President's first comment was: "Yes, that's the other thing, if something does come out, but we won't—we hope nothing will. It may not. But there is always the risk."

Mr. Haldeman continued: "As of now there is no problem there. As of any moment in the future there is at least a potential problem."

"Well, I'd cut the loss fast," the President responded. "I'd cut it fast. If we're going to do it, I'd cut it fast. That's my view, generally speaking."

"Keep the Lid On"

A source close to the House Judiciary Committee said yesterday that this transcript was included in the presentation of evidence to committee members "because it shows part of a pattern to keep the lid on... and the President is on it early."

Another source involved in the committee's investigation said that the transcript's meaning is not completely clear. He said that "it deals with one of the biggest problems," the necessity to determine if there was any difference between a political cover-up to avoid embarrassment and a criminal cover-up.

According to that source, the two-page transcript shows the President at least involved in a cover-up to avoid political embarrassment.

At the time of the meeting, and for months afterward, it was the stated position of Mr. Nixon, his staff and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President that the Watergate break-in was in no way authorized by White House or high campaign officials—and that they had no knowledge of the burglars' activities.

In arguing that the tape recording should not be turned over to the Watergate prosecution, the President's lawyers contended that there was nothing in the tape "concerning possible criminal conduct or discussions of possible conduct."

Ruling by Sirica

However, U.S. District Judge John Sirica ruled Dec. 19 that about five minutes of conversation on the tape of a 75-minute meeting were relevant to the grand jury's investigation and ordered that portion of the recording turned over to the special prosecutor's office.

It is believed that the five-minute segment of the tape was later turned over to the special prosecutor's office by the Judiciary Committee, a source said.

The transcript ends with the President, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Haldeman discussing the advantages of a surprise announcement of Mr. Mitchell's resignation.

With the element of surprise, the President stated, "It will be tied right to Watergate." Mr. Nixon finally suggested that Mr. Haldeman "can handle it in a way that—Martha's not hurt."

The reference to Martha is apparently to Mr. Mitchell's wife, who several days earlier had claimed she had been abused by a Nixon campaign security guard and held as a "political prisoner."

A White House spokesman said last night that there could be "no comment whatsoever" on the transcript.

Delivery Opposed

The White House argued unsuccessfully in court papers last year that the tape of the June 30, 1972, meeting should not be turned over to the Watergate special prosecutor, on the grounds

American Freed,

2 Convicted at

U.K. Arms Trial

LONDON, May 17 (AP).—A British jury today acquitted an 18-year-old California woman of involvement in an arms-running plot but convicted a Moroccan and a Pakistani accused in the same case.

When Allison Thompson, a former waitress and part-time model from Santa Barbara, Calif., heard the verdict, she broke into tears.

She was arrested on Dec. 27 at London Heathrow Airport after customs officials found five pistols and ammunition in a false bottom of luggage which she had brought from Los Angeles.

Police arrested Abdelkhal el-Hakkaoui, a 25-year-old Moroccan, and 21-year-old Pakistani Athar Naseem in London shortly after Miss Thompson's arrest.

The prosecution charged the three were involved in a plot to kidnap and hold him hostage for the release of 30 Moroccan political prisoners.

Miss Thompson denied any role in the plot and said she did not know the guns were in her trunk. She admitted Mr. el-Hakkaoui had been her boyfriend and said she expected to visit Mr. Naseem in London.

5 Spanish TV Workers

Jailed as Communists

MADRID, May 17 (UPI).—The Public Order Court today sentenced five employees of the government-run television network to prison terms of a year to 2 1/2 years because of their membership in a Communist cell in the Madrid studios.

The five—a newsman, a director and three technicians, including a woman—were found guilty of illicit association and distributing illegal propaganda.

A sixth defendant was acquitted.

In Widening Controversy

Pan Am Says Dutch Illegally Pay Fare Rebates to Youths

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, May 17 (UPI).—Pan American World Airways filed a protest with the Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday, charging the Dutch national tourist office and KLM, the Dutch airline, with illegally attempting to circumvent a U.S. ban on low-cost youth fares to Europe.

The tourist agency has offered \$10 to passengers aged 16 through 23 who fly to Amsterdam after June 1 of this year, will answer a questionnaire regarding their opinions on various subjects. Pan Am contended that such payments constituted a "rebate" prohibited by federal law and urged prompt CAB action to forbid the payments. At least one other European airline—Belgium's Sabena Air—said it was studying the possibility of offering a similar rebate to young travelers.

On another front in a developing international controversy over transatlantic youth fares, travel agents here reported extensive confusion over a method being used by some young people to fly cheaply to Europe. They are buying youth-fare tickets to Europe that are nominally issued from Canada with an intermediate stop in New York, but using only the New York-to-Europe part of the tickets.

The CAB ordered an end to transatlantic youth fares in this country on Jan. 1.

Sales in New York

Some Americans aged 15 through 23 have been traveling to Montreal or Toronto to board Europe-bound flights to save money.

But some travel agents have recently been selling Canadian youth-fare tickets here.

They have been issuing tickets

that the discussion contained only a few passing and collateral references to Watergate which are not substantive.

The transcript opens with Mr. Haldeman apparently warning of the risks of postponing Mr. Mitchell's resignation.

"Well, there is another facet," Mr. Haldeman stated. "The longer you wait, the more risk each hour brings. You run the risk of more stuff, valid or invalid, surfacing on the Watergate caper-type of thing."

The President's first comment was: "Yes, that's the other thing, if something does come out, but we won't—we hope nothing will. It may not. But there is always the risk."

Mr. Haldeman continued: "As of now there is no problem there. As of any moment in the future there is at least a potential problem."

"Well, I'd cut the loss fast," the President responded. "I'd cut it fast. If we're going to do it, I'd cut it fast. That's my view, generally speaking."

"Keep the Lid On"

A source close to the House Judiciary Committee said yesterday that this transcript was included in the presentation of evidence to committee members "because it shows part of a pattern to keep the lid on... and the President is on it early."

Another source involved in the committee's investigation said that the transcript's meaning is not completely clear. He said that "it deals with one of the biggest problems," the necessity to determine if there was any difference between a political cover-up to avoid embarrassment and a criminal cover-up.

According to that source, the two-page transcript shows the President at least involved in a cover-up to avoid political embarrassment.

At the time of the meeting, and for months afterward, it was the stated position of Mr. Nixon, his staff and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President that the Watergate break-in was in no way authorized by White House or high campaign officials—and that they had no knowledge of the burglars' activities.

In arguing that the tape recording should not be turned over to the Watergate prosecution, the President's lawyers contended that there was nothing in the tape "concerning possible criminal conduct or discussions of possible conduct."

Ruling by Sirica

However, U.S. District Judge John Sirica ruled Dec. 19 that about five minutes of conversation on the tape of a 75-minute meeting were relevant to the grand jury's investigation and ordered that portion of the recording turned over to the special prosecutor's office.

It is believed that the five-minute segment of the tape was later turned over to the special prosecutor's office by the Judiciary Committee, a source said.

The transcript ends with the President, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Haldeman discussing the advantages of a surprise announcement of Mr. Mitchell's resignation.

With the element of surprise, the President stated, "It will be tied right to Watergate." Mr. Nixon finally suggested that Mr. Haldeman "can handle it in a way that—Martha's not hurt."

The reference to Martha is apparently to Mr. Mitchell's wife, who several days earlier had claimed she had been abused by a Nixon campaign security guard and held as a "political prisoner."

A White House spokesman said last night that there could be "no comment whatsoever" on the transcript.

Delivery Opposed

The White House argued unsuccessfully in court papers last year that the tape of the June 30, 1972, meeting should not be turned over to the Watergate special prosecutor, on the grounds

American Freed,

2 Convicted at

U.K. Arms Trial

LONDON, May 17 (AP).—A British jury today acquitted an 18-year-old California woman of involvement in an arms-running plot but convicted a Moroccan and a Pakistani accused in the same case.

When Allison Thompson, a former waitress and part-time model from Santa Barbara, Calif., heard the verdict, she broke into tears.

She was arrested on Dec. 27 at London Heathrow Airport after customs officials found five pistols and ammunition in a false bottom of luggage which she had brought from Los Angeles.

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A sixth defendant was acquitted.

Delay Is Seen In Visits by Nixon, Hirohito

TOKYO, May 17 (UPI).

Congressional impeachment proceedings against President Nixon have forced suspension of the proposed exchange of visits between him and Japanese Emperor Hirohito, the Kyodo News Service reported today.

Kyodo quoted government sources as saying no preparations are being made for the emperor's visit and his trip to the United States this year is virtually impossible.

A White House spokesman at Key Bessy, Fla., said that Mr. Nixon still hoped to visit Japan later this year and would welcome a visit to the United States by the emperor.

Reds Capture 2 Outposts Near Saigon

SAIGON, May 17 (AP).—Fight-

ing edged to within 25 miles of Saigon today when North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces rolled over two more government outposts along an infiltration corridor leading to the city, military sources said.

The fresh attacks followed soon after the government's loss of a remote frontier garrison near the Laotian border 300 miles north of the South Vietnamese capital.

Widespread fighting was reported throughout South Vietnam from Quang Tri Province in the north to the Mekong Delta in the south.

Military sources said North Vietnamese forces shelled the town of Ben Cat, 25 miles north of Saigon, and overran two outposts to the west and southwest. They were manned by two companies of militiamen.

Fate Unknown

At sunset, the fate of the defenders and 2,000 civilians at the nearby village of An Dien was not known, the sources said.

Field reports said the North Vietnamese poured about 400 artillery and rocket shells into Ben Cat and the two outposts. Three civilians were reported killed and 41 wounded in Ben Cat.

Ben Cat is on the Saigon river corridor that leads southward from the Cambodian border to Saigon.

Other North Vietnamese forces shelled and attacked a South Vietnamese regiment at Song Be bridge, on Interprovincial Route 1A, 35 miles northeast of Saigon and four miles from the town of Phu Giao. Fighting was reported to be continuing, and field officers said Phu Giao also was in danger of falling.

Cambodian Fighting

In Cambodia, more than 100 Khmer Rouge were reported killed and many weapons seized in a government counteroffensive in Kompong Thom Province.

The Phnom Penh command said today that government troops counterattacked Khmer Rouge elements around the village of Roluou, four miles southwest of Kompong Thom, an isolated provincial capital 90 miles north of Phnom Penh.

Air and artillery strikes blasted insurgent movements all day yesterday, while government forces outflanked the rebel troops and halted their advance, military sources said.

Moscow Incident

Protested by U.S.

MOSCOW, May 17.—American officials today delivered an official protest to the Soviet government over the treatment by uniformed police of an American-born doctor seeking to enter the U.S. Embassy Wednesday.

The protest, presented by political counselor Mark Garrison, referred to the actions of Soviet guards who physically restrained and mistreated Dr. Horsey, 47, who has been living in the Soviet Union for 17 years.

Dr. Horsey, a former American Communist who applied for Soviet citizenship in 1957 while visiting Moscow during a youth festival, finally got into the embassy when two embassy officials pulled him away from the guards.

Los Angeles Times

GAO to Probe Gifts to Nixons

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI).

The General Accounting Office said yesterday that it intended to seek access to White House records of foreign gifts to government officials and the presidential family.

A spokesman said the GAO received a letter from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee April 11 asking the agency "to make a review."

The Washington Post reported this week that the Saudi Arabian royal family had made three gifts of jewelry, including a diamond and emerald set appraised at \$52,400, to Pat Nixon and her two daughters during the last five years. The Post wrote that some of the jewelry was not fully recorded and described in government files until after it began making inquiries in March. The White House acknowledged that some of the jewelry had been kept in the wall safe in the family quarters.

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Two Decades Later

Twenty years ago, Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote for a unanimous Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education*: "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place." The nine justices agreed that to separate black children by order of the law "may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely to ever be undone."

May 17, 1954, marked more than the start of a laborious dismantling of the South's dual public education systems. The ruling signaled the end of Jim Crow, the segregationist doctrine sanctioned by the disastrous Supreme Court decision in *Plessy vs. Ferguson* in 1896. Ignoring Justice John Marshall Harlan's prophetic dissenting view that "our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens," the Supreme Court had codified post-Reconstruction racism by giving the "separate but equal" doctrine the status of substitute for "equal protection."

Unrelated to education, *Plessy* had upheld segregated seating on public streetcars. Yet, for almost 60 years that judicial abomination provided the constitutional basis for the South's apartheid. It was a doctrine that infected the nation far beyond Jim Crow's official borders.

In catching up with Justice Harlan's dissent, the Warren court restored the Constitution's integrity. Despite much resistance, Brown set in motion an irreversible social revolution. The debate over the decision's impact too often is confined to statistics of school desegregation.

Within a year of Brown, Rosa Parks, a tired seamstress in Montgomery, Ala., was like Homer Plessy 60 years earlier, arrested for her refusal to move to the back of a bus. A little-known minister named Martin Luther King Jr. brought the public company to its knees by keeping blacks off its buses for more than a year.

In Little Rock, President Eisenhower ordered troops to escort children to school past

a human wall of segregationists. Black students in North Carolina occupied segregated lunch counters in nonviolent protest until the illegal barriers fell.

Blacks and whites marched and fought together, daring the guns, dogs and obscenities of white sheriffs. An army of aroused Americans marched to Washington to pledge support for Dr. King's dream of equality.

Great universities dropped their restrictive color bars.

Finally, in 1964 and 1965, prodded by President Johnson to his eternal credit, Congress enacted the civil rights and voting rights laws that dramatically changed the roles of blacks in employment, the electoral process and the political power structure.

The 30-year march was slowed by serious setbacks—the murder of Dr. King, the explosions of the urban ghettos, the tactics of white segregationists and black separatists. President Nixon has persisted in trying to negate the Constitution with divisive anti-busing appeals and proposals, the latest of which was narrowly defeated by the Senate this very week.

The wounds of racial hatred have not yet healed. Old suspicions and new economic fears still divide races and classes. And yet, the nation is moving irrevocably toward its integrated goal under a Constitution that is in fact color-blind. The dual school systems are no more. Black mayors have been elected in great cities, including the South. The public schools in two of the most populous states—California and Michigan—are headed by black educators. Among the justices of the Supreme Court is Thurgood Marshall, the lawyer who argued the case for the reversal of *Plessy* before the Warren court.

The anniversary of segregation's historic defeat calls not for self-congratulatory paeans but for a pledge to build on the foundation of considerable but insufficient gains, with renewed faith and with more than deliberate speed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Aftermath

More death, more tragedy, more terror for the peoples of the Middle East. The murder of 21 Israeli schoolchildren is almost beyond comprehension in its horror—and in its abysmal viciousness. No purpose has been served, nothing has been achieved—except the death of innocents and the clouding over of the most promising prospect for peaceful disengagement that the troubled area has known for many years past.

No matter how great the provocation it is still hard to see how the government of Israel could believe that its raids in southern Lebanon on Thursday and Friday brought any closer the goal to which Israel has so long aspired. These retaliatory raids, however understandable in fury and frustration, will make more difficult than ever the already difficult mediation mission of Secretary of State Kissinger, at a moment when it was apparently tantalizingly close to success. There will be no way now of knowing whether the compromise formula needed to disengage Syrian and Israeli troops on the Golan Heights could have been achieved this week, at the conclusion of Mr. Kissinger's

current shuttle mission. Instead, artillery exchanges and aerial combat have intensified in the Golan area.

Though the two governments were said to have moved remarkably close in their terms, the differences remaining might have been sufficient to require a few more weeks' consideration and another visit by Mr. Kissinger next month—even without the tragedies of the last two days. Now, with passions so inflamed—precisely the inhuman design of the Palestinian terrorists—a cooling-off period may be the only way to rescue the progress already made.

The underlying point remains valid: Both Syria and Israel saw their respective national interests well served by reaching a settlement. That was true before the Maalot attack, and it remains true today. If criminal terrorism and forceful vengeance are not to be allowed to reign supreme in the Middle East, with ultimately catastrophic results, that perception of enlightened national interest must be restored intact when the grief and anger of this tragic moment have been allayed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Portuguese Developments

The Soares-Pereira meeting in Dakar is an event of great importance. If things continue at this rate, Africa will soon be richer by three nations, independent in a relatively short span. This process will obviously bring fears of a violent reaction on the part of Europeans living in the Portuguese "provinces."

The military chiefs who took power from the Caetano regime show that they will not be stopped by questions of protocol. After letting his foreign minister set foot in an African capital [Dakar] that openly supported the independence groups, Gen. de Spínola has said that he guaranteed to all independence leaders freedom of movement on Portuguese soil.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Alongside the colonial problem, the toughest job the new Portuguese government has to tackle is the economy, and especially the inflation and social angles. This is a field where the decision to leave the right wing out in the cold could rebound, for it is the right that controls Portugal's economy. The government will be well-advised to avoid confrontation on the basic question of whether the new system is to be socialized or private-based, and to concentrate for the next year on establishing and consolidating

political democracy. But the disturbing question remains: whether the right will not force a showdown to assert its power.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

A Chill in Détente

Will the replacement, as unexpected as dramatic, of Willy Brandt at the head of the West German government lead the Soviet leaders to accede to a tougher attitude toward international détente whose early indications were already perceptible? After the disappointing Kissinger-Gromyko meeting in Cyprus, the impression prevails that, by proclaiming so firmly its unlimited support of the Syrians and Palestinians, Soviet diplomacy intends to make Kissinger dance to its tune, at the risk of jeopardizing the success of his mission.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Death at Maalot

Children have been killed in the past in Arab and Israeli military operations of various kinds. But the attempt to attain political ends by threatening to kill children in cold blood marks a new step in the escalation of terror in the Middle East. It is tragic that this step should have been taken by Palestinians at a time when in fact world opinion was becoming increasingly sympathetic to their cause.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 18, 1899

PARIS—In the annals of the 19th century today will mark a memorable date: The opening of the Peace Conference at The Hague. A century which was born in the throes of a great conflagration which has seen great wars and unprecedented conquests, closes under the aegis of a great administration in favor of peace among nations of good will.

Fifty Years Ago

May 18, 1949

PARIS—Anne Perle, the woman beloved by the French, returned to Paris after her annual tour of Africa, more enthusiastic than ever about her "adopted country" and not at all daunted by a year of months of one-night stands, making a new record for the season. "American women are not good and kind," she said. "They love me, I love it, and I love them too."



Nixon's Neglected Cabinet

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The President's cabinet has been put in an awkward position by the impeachment inquiry in the Congress, and it is clear from his public statements that they have been neglected by the White House and that they have not yet sorted out their loyalties.

For example, Claude Brinegar, the President's transportation secretary, told the National Press Club here the other day that he was "shocked, offended and discouraged," by the Watergate "mess," but didn't want the President to resign.

On the same day, Secretary of Commerce Frederick Dent told an audience in Greensboro, N.C., that the President's Watergate transcripts were not guilty of any criminal act, but he added that the President's political enemies were leading the impeachment drive and that the media had tried to obscure "these facts and dwell on this subject with a vindictiveness and glee that distort a fair evaluation of the broader issues of the day."

Doing Their Jobs

Meanwhile, senior members of the cabinet like Henry Kissinger at State and James Schlesinger at Defense, though they are constantly invited to pass judgment on the transcripts, have tried to stay out of the public controversy and concentrated on doing their jobs, and this seems to be the sensible thing to do during the impeachment process.

The main thing for the moment is that the executive branch of the government should keep going at maximum efficiency, while the President is preoccupied with his own defense. He has set the direction of policy, but it is carried out by the cabinet and the civil service, and the more he is diverted by the impeachment charges against him, the more he has to rely on the cabinet and the bureaucracy to keep the engine of government going.

Accordingly, diverting the cabinet members from their main work into speeches like Dent's, proclaiming the President's innocence, or like Brinegar's, deploring the transcripts and the "mess," only add to the confusion.

The cabinet, under the American presidential system, is not like a cabinet under the British or parliamentary system. Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk used to talk about the "corporate responsibility" of the cabinet in Washington, as if it had been voted into office, like Harold Wilson's cabinet, as a team, with shared responsibilities for the policies and conduct of the government, but that's not the way it is here.

Not Elected

Actually, there is no institutionalized cabinet in Washington. Maybe there should be, and if there had been, the Watergate scandal and the cover-up could not possibly have happened, but there isn't. Cabinet members here have no constituencies of their own. They were not elected as a governing body. They were the personal choices of the President, confirmed by the Senate, and their main job is to administer his policies as the principal executive officers of their departments.

That is the present situation of this Nixon cabinet under the prevailing difficulties, but it does not mean that they are bound to

support whatever the President does. They can resign if they think Nixon's policies are wrong, or that he has lost the confidence essential to win consent for his policies in the Congress or in the world.

Some key members of the cabinet may feel that the erosion of respect for the President's character and authority go on, but it has not reached that point yet. Kissinger is still able to mediate in the Middle East conflict. Secretary of Defense Schlesinger is still able to negotiate effectively with the Russians on strategic arms control, and with the West Europeans, who have even more political instability than Washington, on NATO and the defense of the Free World.

But the White House cannot use cabinet members like Secretary of Commerce Dent as propaganda against impeachment without getting in deep trouble with other members of the cabinet. Anyway, Patrick Buchanan on the White House staff is much better at propaganda than Dent. When Pat defends the President but disarms the opposition by saying he didn't find the White House tapes "spiritually uplifting," who needs Dent?

Kissinger is the key figure in this cabinet question. He is staying out of the Watergate and impeachment battle. One suspects he may even be prolonging his shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East in order to avoid the even more complicated and poisonous political controversies of Washington.

But the way things are going here, the cabinet, even if it is weak and divided, cannot be ignored. If cabinet members stuck to their jobs, as they probably should for the time being, but found that the President was going to fight it out to the last senator, they could protest and probably bring the President down.

Kissinger is being careful now to avoid taking the Dent for the President on the evidence of the tapes, or like Brinegar, deploring the tapes, though he undoubtedly has his own private opinion.

But he also has a conviction about the responsibility of the cabinet. He is, after all, a historian, with his own memories and models. He may very well ask what Henry Stimson or Charles Evans Hughes would have done if they had to choose between the President and the Republic, and if things go on as

they are, he could resign like Eden in protest against the policies of Chamberlain.

All this is very vague and remote but it should not be discounted. For the position of the cabinet can be important. It could even be decisive, particularly if Kissinger felt he could no longer carry out his responsibilities to an impeached President. But Nixon is not talking to his cabinet about this problem. He is assuming their loyalty to him, forgetting that, unlike Ehrlichman and Haldeman, they may be driven in the crisis to consider a higher loyalty to the nation.

PARIS—Coincidental with recent rumors of Chou En-lai's gradual decline either in health or in the Chinese power scene are reports that Peking, while in no sense reducing its fears of possible Soviet military intentions, has begun to suggest a different appreciation of Moscow's strategy.

For five years China has been alarmed by the fact that Russia was building up its armed strength along the Sino-Soviet border, possibly with the intention of invading its huge neighbor. Ever since 1969, Peking has warned the West to be on the alert against such a danger to the existing global balance.

The burden of Chinese suggestions has been that the United States and its NATO allies should not allow détente to obscure the possibility that Moscow was using this dream to camouflage a plan for sudden assault on China.

West Warned

Such thoughts have often been voiced by Chou and other Chinese in conversations with foreign guests. But this spring another idea seems to fascinate Peking. The West is now being warned that it might itself prove to be the main target of Soviet aggressiveness and that China might be just a blind.

Li Hsien-nien, a Politburo member and Chou's close associate, has specifically been suggesting that Moscow is more interested in a first strike against Europe than against China. He told a group of West German

old myth about women and budgets at the expense of Mr. Briot, whose credentials, valid or not, are completely overlooked.

We feel this is a perfect example of how the press treats women differently than it treats men. How many male government appointments have been treated in such a demeaning way?

Granted, the story was news because Mr. Briot is a woman. Still, it's hard to imagine that first paragraph reading, "Mr. X has just been appointed inpector of finance but admits he cannot balance his personal budget."

P. TAYLOR.
J. FRIEDMAN.
L. NAVAL.

Paris.

Female Myths

In the UPI story about France's woman finance inspector, Nicole Briot (UPI, May 11), we were outraged that you found it necessary to exploit the

Computers in Sweden

Checking Big Brother

By Tom Wicker

STOCKHOLM—If Richard Nixon lived in Sweden, the truth about his tax deductions and payments would have been known as soon as he filed his return. By tradition and law, just about every public document here is open to anyone who wants to see it, whether it concerns him or not. That is one reason why the Swedish government is pushing ahead with a unique plan to control computer data banks.

The tapes, discs and other exotic equipment by which data can be stored in computers are now considered "documents" by Swedish courts. Computers, moreover, are as common as squawit and almost as powerful, in this country of skilled technology and vast social programs; imagine what a godsend the computer revolution must have been to the health service agency that has to keep records on sick pay and other benefits for virtually every one of the 8.1 million Swedes. And since aggressive Swedish businessmen can get these "documents" from the government just for the asking, private computer registers have proliferated, too.

Sweden and the computer were made for each other in another way—the personal number that every Swede acquires at birth and which thereafter identifies him on everything from signed dinner tabs to his most important tax returns. These numbers make it a simple matter to cross-reference any number of computer registers and compile a mass of detail on any Swede—in fact, on practically all Swedes.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 18-19, 1974

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Money Markets Tense
After Austrian Move

LONDON, May 17 (NYT)—Money and tension prevailed in the foreign exchange markets as all over Europe as Austria announced a de facto reversion of the schilling and Germany was forced to intervene in support of the Danish, French and Norwegian currencies.

The move intensified on the day that major changes in national currency relations were worked out on Sunday setting of Common Market ministers near Bonn, all officials said the gathering would be "routine."

clear, nevertheless, that the move of jointly floating currencies set up in 1972 was subjected to increasing pressure to increase the "snake," or joint float, this year, and Italy and France have refused to participate.

The Austrian national bank said that the schilling would be floated to fluctuate by up to 2 percent against the other currencies, or double the amount previously permitted.

The move was officially announced by the Austrian government, but it moved the other currencies and led to an unofficial relation.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Chrysler Raises Prices Again

Chrysler Corp. is raising prices on cars and trucks an average \$46. The increase is Chrysler's second in a month. The automaker says the increase includes a \$37 average boost in the base price of its vehicles, effective June 1, and a \$9 rise in shipping charges, beginning Monday. Spokesmen say the base vehicle increase is necessary to offset recent boosts in steel costs amounting to \$35 a unit. On May 1, Chrysler raised its prices an average \$123 to lead off the industry's third major round of price increases during the 1974 model year. Chrysler's latest increase in the base price of vehicles is its fifth since September. Prices now have gone up an average \$453 since the end of the 1973 model year. Spokesmen say the company contemplates no further price increases for the remainder of the model year, but add that the price of a 1975-model car will go up substantially to cover government mandated safety and emission

ably higher than the \$1 to \$1.50-a-barrel profit cited by some newspaper commentators as a new return on North Sea oil.

Boots' Bid for Fraser Rejected

The government has refused permission for the proposed takeover of the House of Fraser, whose interests include Harrod's, the famous London department store, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Britain's largest retail pharmaceutical chain. The takeover was agreed by the two companies last November, but Boots later withdrew its offer of \$540 million for the House of Fraser after the government called for an investigation by the Monopolies Commission. Boots said that if the commission approved the merger, it would want to negotiate a lower price because economic circumstances had changed since the original offer. Shirley Williams, Prices and Consumer Protection Secretary, told the House of Commons the commission had decided that the takeover "might be expected to operate against the public interest."

Montedison Said to Eye Argentina

Industrial sources close to Montedison report the company plans investment in Argentina that could total 600 billion lire (about \$950 million). Company officials, asked to comment on Italian press reports on the investment, said they could neither confirm nor deny them, but Montedison officials now in Buenos Aires would announce details there of the company's plans Monday or Tuesday.

Franklin National Seen in Merger

Fed Lends Troubled Bank \$750 Million

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP-DJ)—Troubled Franklin National Bank has had to borrow about \$750 million from the Federal Reserve System because of its difficulties in obtaining funds from normal channels.

Neither the bank, a Franklin New York Corp. unit, nor the Fed would confirm the figure. But a Fed official indicated that, if correct, the amount would far exceed the previous record of Fed aid to a troubled bank.

Franklin New York last Friday announced to omit dividends on its common and preferred stocks because of poor earnings. Later it disclosed a large loss in its foreign exchange department caused by unauthorized dealings by one of its traders.

It has also undertaken a management shake-up and announced plans to raise \$50 million through rights offerings of its stock, which would be guaranteed by Michele Sindona, the Italian financier who owns about 21 percent of Franklin. The latter move, in addition to supplying needed capital, was designed to help quell rumors about the bank's viability.

Despite that, there was a growing belief among financial analysts that Franklin would be merged into another institution soon.

Franklin reiterated yesterday that it has no merger negotiations under way, and a Fed official said he knows of no serious merger discussions.

Figures released by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday gave some indication of the dimensions of Franklin's borrowings at the Fed's "discount window." But the specific \$750-million figure given by reliable sources could not be determined from the Fed's statistics.

Those statistics showed that borrowings by all member banks of the New York Fed amounted to \$174 billion Wednesday, up from \$814 million the previous week. In the last 10 weeks borrowings have averaged about \$455 million.

There were reports that Franklin is running out of good collateral to back the Fed loans, but specialists generally dismissed the reports. The Fed said it stood by last Sunday's statement that Franklin had "a large amount of acceptable collateral available to support advances," and that the Fed would make loans available.

Despite Franklin officials' denial of reports that the bank would soon be merged into another institution, one analyst stated: "There's a growing feeling, with the pressure of Franklin because of the Fed's umbrella lending, that there will be a deal of some kind."

Most mentioned candidates have been Manufacturers Hanover Corp., and Charter New York

Spanish Living Cost Up

MADRID, May 17 (AP-DJ)—Spain's cost-of-living index rose 2.19 percent in April, official statistics showed today. On an annual basis the rise was 15.97 percent, while during the first four months of this year the increase has been 5.28 percent.

U.K. Production Index
Increases in March

LONDON, May 17 (AP-DJ)—The British seasonally-adjusted index of industrial production was 104.7 for March, up from 101.1 in February but down from 111.8 in March, 1973, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) estimated today. (The index has a base of 100 for 1970.)

The CSO said the increase in March over February reflected the end of a nationwide strike of coal miners in March and the removal of restrictions on the industrial use of electricity.

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OPPORTUNITIES
SECTION

will be combined
with the section of Tuesday
May 21

U.S. Inflation Now Said to Be 11.5%

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The Commerce Department today said that annual inflation in the U.S. economy in the first quarter of 1974 was 11.5 percent, up from 11.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 1973.

The new figure, based on more complete information, showed the economy "robust" and more than expected. But there are already signs of a slowdown. Industrial output was reported to have increased in April for the first time in five months, and housing starts rose in April.

The Commerce Department also reported today that U.S. export prices rose 1.2 percent in the first quarter of 1974, up from 1.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 1973.

The increase was a big improvement over the one-third of 1 percent rise in the fourth quarter of 1973, but the price figures also reflected the impact of a receipt resulting from inflation.

Much of the gain in the first-quarter profits was in the increased value in inventories, the Commerce Department said.

The new figures show that the

GNP in the first quarter rose \$17.7 billion to an annual rate of \$136.2 billion. But when the inflation rate of 11.5 percent is taken into account, the GNP declined at a rate of 6.3 percent.

The Commerce Department

also reported today that disposable personal income of Americans—that is, income after taxes—increased \$13.6 billion in the first quarter and that the personal savings rate dropped 5.6 billion to a 6.6 percent rate.

End-of-Week Slump in Stocks
Sets Scene for 'Blue' Monday

NEW YORK, May 17 (Reuters)—New York Stock Exchange prices went into broad retreat today, once again falling back in the face of discouraging news and some disappointing corporate announcements.

The decline did not occur on one volume. There was a slight increase on yesterday's transaction total of 12.09 million shares, but the 12.87 million shares that traded today did not constitute a big sell-off.

"It just sort of dribbled down," one analyst commented, adding: "It just shows again how illiquid the market is. Everyone's staying out and no wonder."

Perhaps typical of this illiquidity was the decline in Research Corporation of the Amex. The stock was halted in trading at a price of 16 1/2. After news of a second-quarter loss for the company, the stock opened at 6 1/8.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 16.5 points to 818.84. About 1,330 issues declined, while only 230 gained.

The stock market remains troubled by a variety of external factors, rising interest rates among them.

At just about the same time as the opening stock market bell, First National City Bank announced an increase in its prime lending rate to a record 11 1/2 percent.

"No one was really surprised," said one analyst, "but after that blow the market didn't stand a chance."

Larry Wachtel, a vice-president of Eache & Co., said that the decline in prices in the last hour or so of trading was Wall Street's "judgment" on the list's short-term prospects and that it suggested "a bad, blue Monday opening."

Blue chip issues, high-priced and glamour stocks all suffered in the retreat.

Coca-Cola dipped 3 1/2 points to 102, Eastman Kodak 1 7/8 to 103 7/8, IBM 1 3/4 to 218 1/4, Du Pont 4 1/8 to 169 7/8.

Among oil stocks hit were Exxon, off 1 5/8 at 72 5/8. Other leading oils were down by fractions.

Prime Rate Raised to 11.5%
By Major Banks Across U.S.

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Major U.S. banks pushed the prime lending rate another notch higher today, to 11 1/2 percent.

Leading the increase from 11 1/4 percent were the big New York

banks, including First National City, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank, Bankers Trust, Irving Trust, Marine Midland and Franklin National Bank.

The country's largest commercial bank, Bank of America, based in San Francisco, followed quickly, as did National Bank of Detroit and Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh.

Many banks determine their prime rate according to a formula which is pegged to the cost of short-term funds on which they rely for money. This in turn fluctuates according to demand for loans.

The prime rate was at a 1974 low of 8 1/2 percent in March. Since that time it has risen steadily and dramatically—boosted, analysts say, by strong business demand, inflationary expectations, and the "tight money" policy of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Fed believes tight money and higher interest rates will eventually curb inflation by reducing demand.

Other Rates Rise

NEW YORK, May 17 (NYT)—Commercial paper rates rose to an average of 11 percent in the week ended Wednesday, the Federal Reserve Bank reported yesterday.

Other data published by the bank showed a sharp increase in the money supply for the week. Most other interest rates rose at a slower pace.

Business loans at major New York City banks rose an estimated \$100 million to \$250 million, Fed officials said yesterday.

Three-month Treasury bill rates, the only money market rate to decline, showed a steep drop of 63 basis points (hundredths of a percentage point) and brought the average for the week down to 8.15.

Bruno Ochs has been named marketing director in Europe for The Hell Co., of Milwaukee, Wis. He will be headquartered in Brussels.

PEOPLE IN
BUSINESS

Marcel Spaulding

Dun & Bradstreet International Ltd. has named Marcel Spaulding director of corporate development for Europe, effective June 1.

Nicholas Potter is to head Morgan Guaranty Trust Services (U.K.) Ltd., being formed by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., of New York. He will leave his position as a vice-president in the trust and investment division in New York to become managing director of the new company, to be based in London.

Brune Ochs has been named marketing director in Europe for The Hell Co., of Milwaukee, Wis. He will be headquartered in Brussels.

Société d'Investissement
FONDS DELTEC POUR L'AMERIQUE LATINE
Société anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen
Commercial Register: LUXEMBOURG B 6177.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of LE FONDS DELTEC POUR L'AMERIQUE LATINE will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen, on June 4th, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of considering and acting upon the following matters:

AGENDA

to hear and accept the reports of the directors and the auditor;

to approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ended March 31st, 1974;

to discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended March 31st, 1974;

to elect directors and auditor.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the annual general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken by a majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares not represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the annual general meeting of June 4th, 1974, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with a

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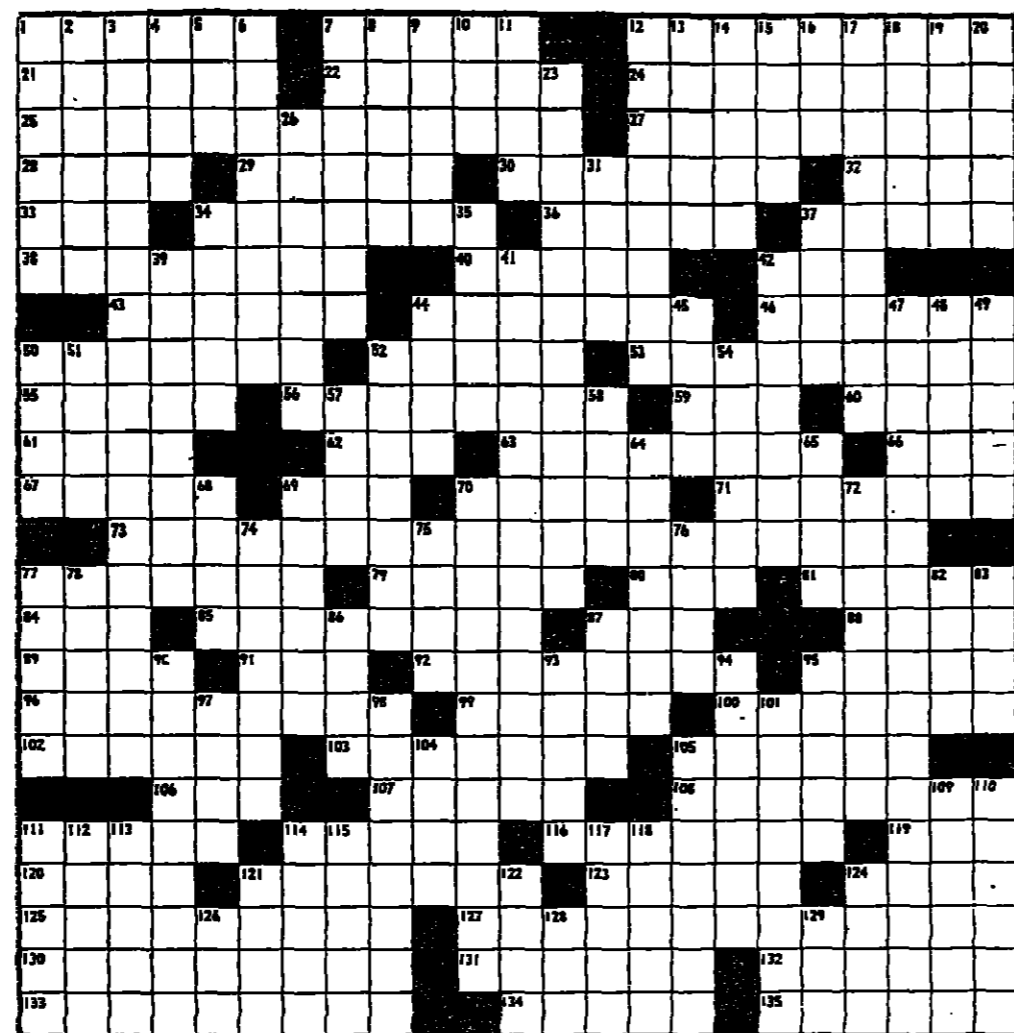
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
WILL WENG

DOWNWARD LOOK—By Jack Luzzatto

- ACROSS
1. Five of tempo, in cluck
 2. Pleading
 3. Extensive group
 4. Regulator
 5. Arrived at a sum
 6. Trifle
 7. Bubble makers
 8. Hebrew ancestor
 9. Song thrush
 10. Spanish poppy
 11. On top son
 12. Of an organic compound
 13. Wild sewing
 14. Malay
 15. Pal of Sally and Mary
 16. Darts
 17. Wheat porridge
 18. Cost fur
 19. Stayed put
 20. Drowning-room sides
 21. Tovarish
 22. Giver of a tooth
 23. Dubious address, from abroad
 24. Wrinkle
 25. World head, in Bart Bacharach
 26. Nuclear trial
 27. Actor's pulse
 28. Mound
 29. Australia
 30. Dutch town
 31. Kapelniek
 32. German sign
 33. Radamus, for example
 34. Savings-book entry, abbr.
 35. Records of lineage
 36. Replenished up

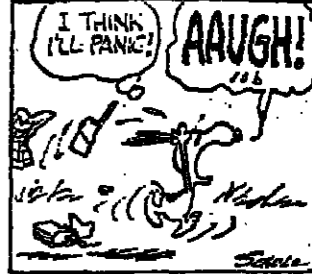
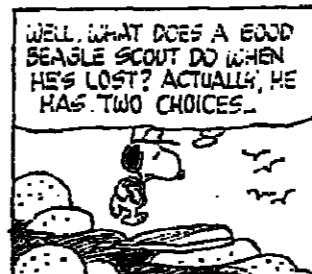


Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

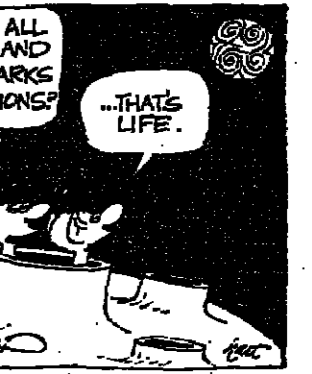
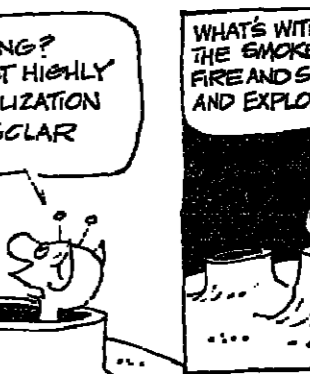
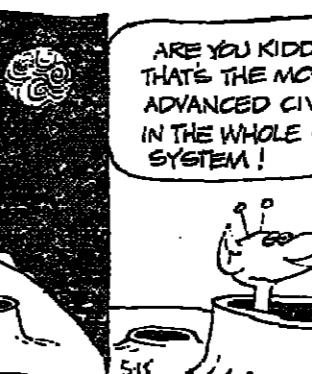
ACROSS
1. FIVE OF TEMPO, IN CLUCK
2. PLEADING
3. EXTENSIVE GROUP
4. REGULATOR
5. ARRIVED AT A SUM
6. TRIFLE
7. BUBBLE MAKERS
8. HEBREW ANCESTOR
9. SONG THRUSH
10. SPANISH POPPY
11. ON TOP SON
12. OF AN ORGANIC COMPOUND
13. WILD SEWING
14. MALAY
15. PAL OF SALLY AND MARY
16. DARTS
17. WHEAT PORRIDGE
18. COST FUR
19. STAYED PUT
20. DROWNING-ROOM SIDES
21. TOVARISH
22. GIVER OF A TOOTH
23. DOUBIOUS ADDRESS, FROM ABROAD
24. WRINKLE
25. WORLD HEAD, IN BART BACHARACH
26. NUCLEAR TRIAL
27. ACTOR'S PULSE
28. MOUND
29. AUSTRALIA
30. DUTCH TOWN
31. KAPELNIK
32. GERMAN SIGN
33. RADAMUS, FOR EXAMPLE
34. SAVINGS-BOOK ENTRY, ABBR.
35. RECORDS OF LINEAGE
36. REPLENISHED UP

DOWN
1. LAMBER HOOKS
2. ABSTRACT BELIEFS
3. GO FORMAL
4. FOL-DE
5. SPANISH JAR
6. SALADIE
7. LACKWIT
8. MEDICAN GUEL
9. TURNER
10. LAW DEGREE
11. WHISTLER IS
12. KILLED TIME
13. KING OF
14. MILLIONAIRE
15. CERTAIN SAYS
16. NOT LIKE A GIRL'S
17. BEST FRIEND
18. PART OF A DRAIN
19. STAY OFFERING
20. FIRST APPEARANCE
21. FRABE FOR THE
22. HEAD
23. HECKLE
24. CHAPLIN'S
25. TENDON
26. BAY BOB VIRANT
27. BURGIAN'S FORT
28. CORA-MEAL DISH
29. JAG
30. NURSING A TEST
31. HAPPENING
32. EAR
33. BREW INGREDIENT
34. TAKE
35. LEAVE IS
36. CAMPAN ATIVALS
37. LORRANA CRAFT
38. POLICE FUNCTION
39. PREPARE COPY
40. OLD ENGLISH
41. SHAKESPEARE
42. NEW HAVEN
43. JAG
44. OLD ENGLISH HARD
45. LEAVE LEVY LIST
46. REDUCING
47. WAVE TRAPPERS
48. WHITE BONE
49. FAMILY
50. AGESIDE JUNE
51. REPULSE
52. FOWLER
53. ISLAND WITH ONE
54. SHAK
55. RANDED SIGNAL
56. ENLIST ANEW
57. SHAKESPEARE
58. GRANTING A DELAY
59. DICKENS BOY
60. HUMILIATING
61. OF A SMALL PART
62. IRISH JOHN
63. DISPARAGE
64. PAINTED THICKLY
65. DECORATE
66. QUENESS
67. MISLAK
68. REVERE
69. PARTIALS
70. SOLEMNITY
71. CONCERT
72. SPIT COUNTRY
73. ORANGE JEWEL
74. ROYAL NAME
75. GAVE A CHEER
76. STANDARD
77. THICKEN
78. WELLINGTON OF
79. KITCHEN
80. GOLF START
81. BAILING CHEER

PEANUTS



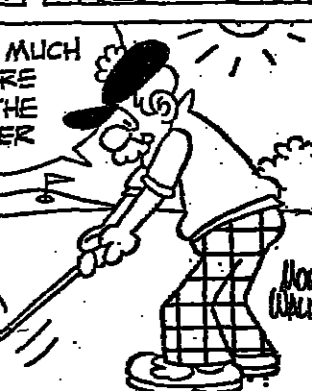
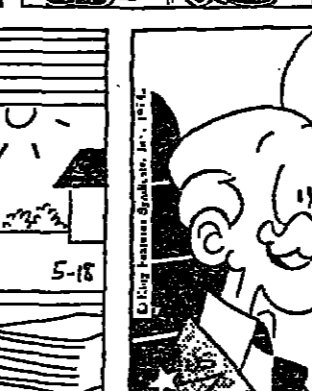
B.C.



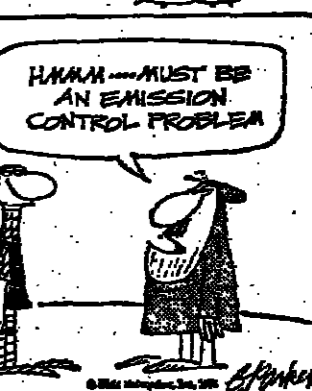
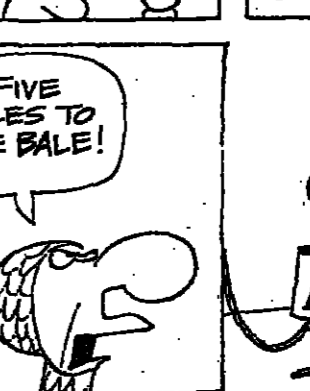
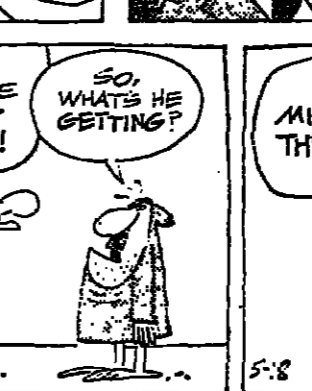
BLONDIE



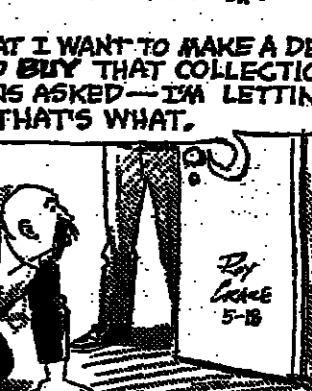
BEETLE



BAILEY



WIZARD



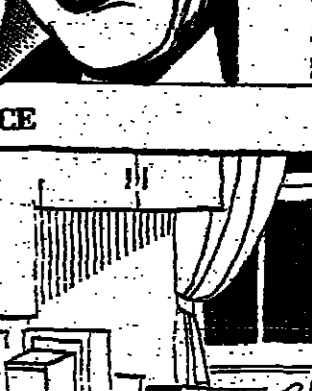
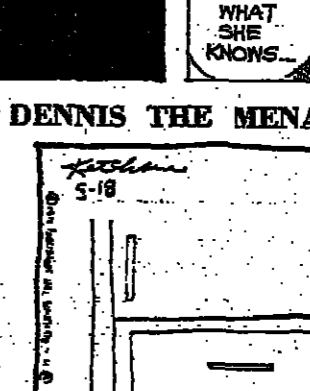
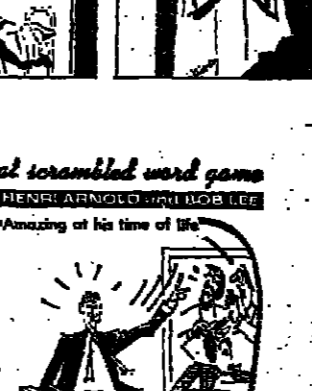
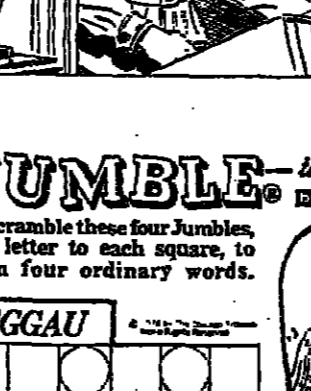
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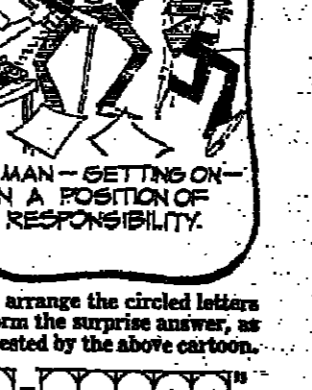
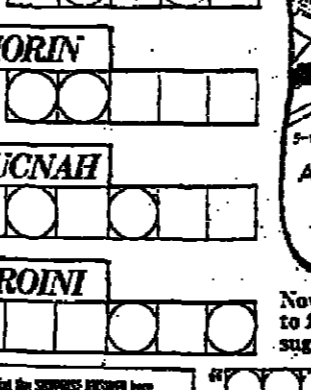
M.D.



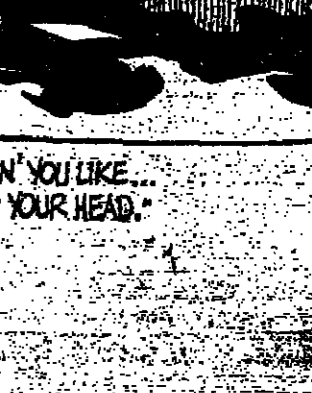
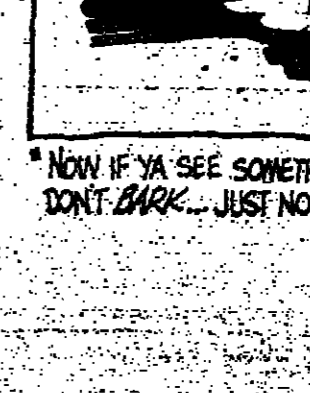
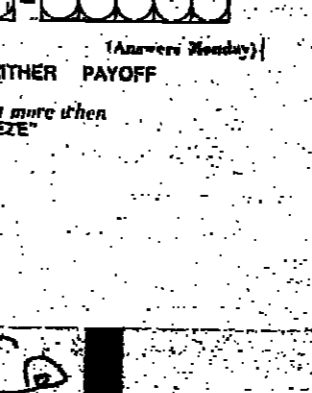
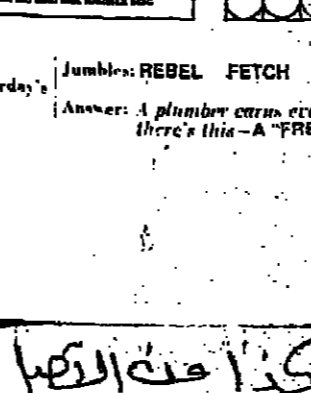
RIP



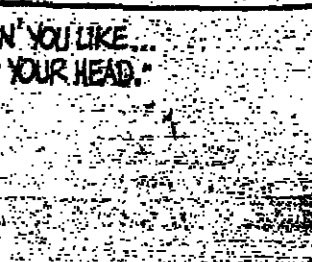
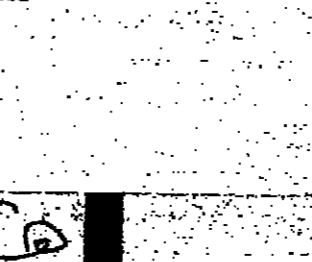
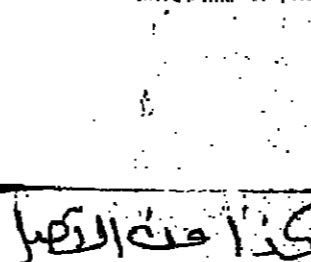
REX



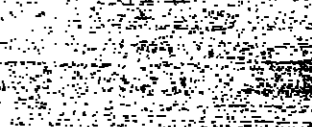
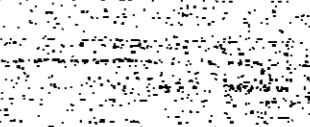
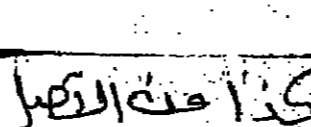
MORGAN



KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

EGGAU

MORIN

HUCNAH

GROINI

Jumble

Jumble

Jumble

Jumble

Jumble

Jumble

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Jumble

The Food's Bad But the Ideology Is Strong

after his party deputy
Schmidt was elected to
him.

Julie Nixon Eisenhower
it herself, "sometimes sh
(expletive deleted), "Char
ing words and phrases
from transcripts of White
tapes as a way to releas
sure, Mrs. Eisenhower told
club in Indianapolis "T
night, "Sometimes I like
dudge in them myself."
—SAMUEL JUS

...erger-St. Luke's Hospital within
 week to rest before undergoing
 surgery. Daley went into the
 hospital May 6 after a mild
 stroke. Surgeons plan to unblock
 an artery in his neck.

* * *

Bridget Rose Dugdale, 22, the
 11-millionaire's daughter accused of
 abducting a \$30-million art
 theft in an apparent attempt to
 free four Irish citizens jailed in
 England, said Friday that she
 was going on a hunger strike
 until her trial comes up on June
 1.

The former debutante, who
 holds a doctorate in economics
 from London University, told a
 Dublin court that she was strik-
 ing in what is apparently another
 attempt to have the four—

Former U.S. Sen. Gerald
 R. Ford and his wife, first
 lady Betty Ford, are expected
 to leave for Norway to
 have a day vacation. A spokesman
 for the Social Democrats
 said the couple are immunized
 after his party deputy
 Schmidt was elected to
 him.

* * *

Julie Nixon Eisenhower
 of herself, "sometimes ex-
 (expletive deleted). Char-
 ing words and phrases
 from transcripts of White
 tapes as a way to relax.
 sure, Mrs. Eisenhower told
 club in Indianapolis last
 night, "Sometimes I like
 to indulge in them myself."

—SAMUEL JOHNSON

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